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bundle of strengthening cells: oil-ducts none, but a layer of secreting cells next the seed: seed deeply and narrowly concave on the inner face (figs. 23, 24).—Poisonous biennials, with spotted stems, large decompound leaves with lanceolate pinnatifid leaflets, narrow-leaved involucre and involucl, and white flowers in July.

1. *C. maculatum* L. A large branching European herb, in waste places throughout the Northern States.

POLYTÆNIA DC.—Fruit obovate to oval, much flattened dorsally: carpel with 5 primary ribs, the dorsal and intermediate small or obscure in the depressed back, the lateral forming broad thick corky wings closely contiguous to those of the other carpel and forming the margin of the fruit: oil-ducts 12 to 18 about the seed (4 to 6 on commissural side) and many scattered through the thick corky pericarp, which also contains 5 small bundles of strengthening cells: seed-section variable, oval or much flattened (figs. 25, 26).—Perennial, mostly glabrous herbs, with twice pinnate leaves (upper opposite and 3-cleft), segments cuneate and incised, no involucre, narrow involucl, and bright yellow flowers in May.

1. *P. Nuttallii* DC. Mem. Umbel. 53. t. 13. Plant 2 to 3 feet high: pedicels and involucl pubescent.—Michigan to Louisiana and westward.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.—Fig. 14, Fruit of *Angelica Curtissii*, $\times 7$. Fig. 15, Section of carpel of same, $\times 20$. Fig. 16, Section of carpel of *A. hirsuta*, $\times 20$. Fig. 17, Section of carpel of *A. dentata*, $\times 20$. Fig. 18, Section of carpel of *A. atropurpurea*, $\times 20$. Fig. 19, Fruit of *Cœlopleurum Gmelini*, $\times 7$. Fig. 20, Section of carpel of same, $\times 20$. Fig. 21, Fruit of *Æthusa Cynapium*, $\times 10$. Fig. 22, Section of carpel of same, $\times 20$. Fig. 23, Fruit of *Conium maculatum*, $\times 7$. Fig. 24, Section of carpel of same $\times 20$. Fig. 25, Fruit of *Polytænium Nuttallii*, $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 26, Section of carpel of same, $\times 20$.

BRIEFER ARTICLES.

Carex notes.—*Carex glaucoidea* Tuckerm., which W. Boott, Esq., has recently referred to *C. grisea*, has an even, strongly curved style, completely separating it from the latter, and also from *C. flaccosperma*, which has an even, straight style. "Bulbous thickened" does not accurately describe the style of *C. grisea*, as it is often merely thickened above the base as in *C. oligocarpa*. But this character is sufficiently marked to disconnect it from the others mentioned. Judged by external characters only, these three species sometimes closely approach each other, but their styles are permanently different.—E. C. HOWE, *Lansingburg, N. Y.*